the spirit, the enthusiasm, the hope, the

energy of Indiana Republicans, if it could be

In addition to these facts, having special

is there in his character, record, or availabil-

quirement? What man can urge a syllable

against him? As the State convention of the

"A Republican without equivocation, al-

3d of May last said:

THE DAILY JOURNAL. SATURDAY., JUNE 2, 1888.

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Telephone Calls. usiness Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms..... 242 The issue of protection is incalcuably

stronger and greater than any man, for it

of generations yet to come.—JAMES G. BLAINE. "By command of General Sheridan." THE Benjamin Harrison boom grows, and

keeps a-growing. THESE be cold days for the Gray boom. It

looks frost-bitten. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER evidently overlooked the divorce courts when he was giving

Chicago that certificate of character. THE Democracy is anxious to rally around Mr. Thurman's red bandana, but the obstinate

eld man persistently declines to wave it. Especial attention is called to the advantages of Indianapolis as a summer resort. Fev

would care for a cooler clime than this in THE steady growth of sentiment for General Harrison is very evident in every quarter

of the country. The more he is studied the stronger he grows. THE Prohibition party has declared for "a free chaw of terbacker," but we do not hear

the matter as they did Mr. Blaine. THE Democratic campaign seems to be open. "Si" Sheerin, manager of the Gray boom, has gone to St. Louis, and flying serpents

the cheap wittlings twit General Fisk about

have been seen hovering over South Carolina. WHAT shall it profit a woman if she join the Prohibition party because of its suffrage doctrine, when it is only through the aid of the Republicans that she can ever get a chance to

THE practice of law in Chicago seems to be attended with unusual perils. A rule will probably be adopted forbidding the carrying of pistols into court by parties to divorce

THE San Jose (Cal.) Mercury ventures the epinion that the indorsement of Robert G. Ingersoll is not specially valuable for any candidate for an elective office before the people of the United States.

THE country is putting its thinking-cap on, and the result is encouraging statements of the growth of General Harrison in favor from every direction. His strong and available points are being recognized.

WHY do not all the small beer politicians and fat-witted editors rise up and smite Clinton B. Fisk for favoring free whisky! The Probibition party declared against the internal-revenue tax on whisky and tobacco.

THERE is no division among the Republicans of Indiana. No candid man who has to this State has observed one. It is all in the imagination and the purpose of outsiders. What do they expect to accomplish?

THE Brooks high-tax and restriction law went into effect in Philadelphia vesterday. From 6,000 saloons the number is reduced to 1.340. We venture that that law works a greater relative prohibition than the prohibitory law did in Portland, Me.

An idea of the impudence of the claims made for the Gresham movement may be gathered from the published statement that Wharton Barker favored the Judge's nominaion. Mr. Barker is one of the warmest supporters of General Harrison, and has been for

SAM SMALL'S Georgia hand is visible in that Prohibition resolution which demands the of the internal-revenue system. The Georgia Democracy, which Sam represents, wants the import duties to stand, but insists that the internal-revenue laws be repealed.

WISE, experienced, conservative, strong, able, of high character, of unflecked reputation, with his party enthusiastically behind him, and hailing from a State whose vote is vitally necessary to success, Benjamin Harrison is growing upon the attention of the country.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL lightning rods pop up in unexpected places. Senator Hearst, for instance, thinks almost any Democrat on the ticket with Cleveland can carry the Pacific coast States, but is sure he can do it himself. The Senator's rod is made of silver and rests upon a bar'l, and it may happen that the party electricity will concentrate right there.

THE Probibition convention passed a nolution condemning the Democratic and Republican parties for keeping Dakota out of the Union, thus disfranchising 600,000 people.

What excuse can there be for thus insulting public intelligence and falsifying current history! The man who offered the resolution knew it recited a lie, and those who voted for it knew the same, or did not know enough to be intrusted with the work of representing honorable and intelligent people. If there is any one fact better known than another, it is that the Republican party has, for years, exerted every effort to secure the admission of Dakota. It is a wonder the convention did not denounce General Harrison for his efforts to disfranchise Dakota. Does the work of "smashing the Republican party" necessitate such contemptible falsehood as this?

AMONG the special features of the Sunday Journal for the 3d instant will be a letter from the celebrated Spanish author, Emilio Castelar, on "The Imperial Hohenzollerns." The edition will be full of interesting and attractive matter.

WHO SHALL IT BE?

There are two questions that will confront the Chicago convention. The answers to these should not be difficult if the delegates approach them in a spirit of fairness and candor. The first is whether the vote of Indiana is regarded necessary to success in November; and the second is, who gives the best promise of securing that vote to the Republican party? If it shall be determined that Indiana had better be permanently relegated to the list of "doubtful States," and the campaign laid upon another basis, well and good. In such someorns the prosperity of the present and event the Republicans of Indiana will take up and maintain the fight to the best of their ability. No matter who is the candidate, Indiana Republicans will fight until the last of the last day. They are fighting men; they have fought forlorn hopes before, and can do so again. But we have an idea that when the whole situation is calmly reviewed the Chicago convention will come to the conclusion that the vote of Indiana, and of the other so-classed doubtful States, must be cared for, at the same time selecting a candidate who will be as strong in the confessed Republican States and in New York as any other. It is the Journal's sincere belief that when the results of election day are known it will be found that the party which has carried the State of Indiana has secured the presidency. We believe that not only is Indiana a pivotal State, but it will prove to be the determining State. We believe the more the real facts and probabilities are studied, the more clear and certain will this become to the mind of every delegate.

With this in view, then, the other question

answers itself. Will any sane man say that Gen. Benjamin Harrison's nomination will not more certainly insure the fifteen votes of the State than any other? Can there be a moment's question about this by any man who cares to be serious and candid with himself? What is General Harrison's relation to the Republican party of Indiana? For thirty years he has been in the thick and fore-front of every political contest. In 1856 he first drew the shining blade of his polished steel, and it has never been sheathed from that day to this. In 1860 he was elected to a State office on the ticket with Lane and Morton. In 1864 he was re-elected on the ticket with Morton and Baker. From early in 1862, until the victorious army of Sherman marched in grand review up Pennsylvania avenue before the martyred Lincoln, Ben. Harrison was serving with bravery and distinction in the Union army. He was in the long Atlanta campaign, winning his star as a general by distinguished service at Resaca and Peach Tree, calling upon himself the encomiums of Gen. Joe Hooker as "an officer of superior abilities and great professional and personal worth," whose promotion would "be a just recognition of his services and martial accomplishments." The Republican party never called upon General Harrison without his responding to duty. In 1876, despite his peremptory declination of the use of his name before the State convention, he was drafted by the State central committee to take the head of the ticket in the midst of the campaign, and so gallantly did he lead the party that he received nearly two thousand more votes than the average cast for his colleagues on the ticket. In 1880 he, with Albert G. Porter, made another and a victorious canvass, and with the one elected Governor the other was sent, by unanimous voice of his party, to the United States Senate. In 1886 he was confronted with an adverse plurality of thousands, and an infamous gerrymander that Senator Voorhees openly and gleefully proclaimed would give the Democracy a twothirds vote in the Legislature. Almost alone, General Harrison went into the unequal combat. After a campaign of matchless force and brilliancy, the result was the election of a decided majority of the members-elect of the General Assembly, their majorities aggregating over 10,000, while the State ticket was successful by about 4,000. The difference measured the strength of General Harrison before the people on the appeal he made for fair play against the disfranchisement of a Democratic gerrymander. He was only defeated for the Senate by a bare majority, the vote being 74 to 76, and that majority

obtained and maintained by fraud, perjury,

violation of law and the Constitution, and

open-handed revolution, condemned by

Democratic Supreme Court. . This is the

record that has made Benjamin Harrison the

representative of the Republicans of Indi-

ana, and their choice for President of the

United States. Despite every blandishment

and cajolery, every sneer and threat, every

effort and combination, the Republicans of

the State have sent up a solid voice of in-

dorsement and instruction for him, a voice

in which there is not one discordant note

even now, in the very thick of a most de-

termined and persistent assault in the name

of another Indianian, for whom it was hoped

a breach could be the most easily made.

Studying the record, is it any wonder that

the Republicans of Indiana are for General

Harrison? And in the name of common sense

and politics, if the vote of Indiana inde-

sirable, what other man can so certainly

three decisions of the

utation, combine to make him one of the bestequipped and most available men that could be chosen to lead the party in the coming con-Do to Tarre of the hear As such Indiana presents him to the consideration of the Republicans of all the WASHINGTON-STREET PAVEMENT. It is of the greatest importance to all citizens, and especially so to those owning property upon Washington street between the points covered by the existing ordinance for the improvement of that street, that no mistake should be made in awarding the contract. The street is sadly in need of a good, smooth, durable pavement. The proposed improvement will cover the part of this street most used by citizens and strangers, and its im provement will greatly add to the attractions of the street and will favorably impress those visiting the city. The bids now under consideration are for sheet asphalt pavement, filed by the Warren, Scharf Company, and one for a volcanité pavement, under what is known as the Filbert patent, made by the National Vulcanite Company, which company is represented by Gov. A. R. Shepherd, of Washington City. The bid of the sowner company is for \$14 per front foot on each side of the street, and the bid of the latter for \$11.50 per front foot, each side of the street. There is quite a difference in cost between the two bids to the property-owners and to the city, which has to pay for intersections! This being the case, if the pavements were of equal merit, of course the contract should be awarded to the Vulcanite company. Each company, however, claims its pave-

ment to be the best, and that is the question to be decided. Either pavement will cost a good deal of money to property-owners and to the city treasury, and it will be quite a burden to many whose property will be assessed to pay the bills. The work should not be done at all unless it be well done. A meeting of property-owners with the committee on contracts will have the matter under consideration this afternoon, at the Council chamber, at 3 o'clock. It would be a wise course, we think, for the meeting to appoint a committee, of one or more, who, with the city engineer, should investigate the merits of the two pavements, by visiting places where they have been laid for several years, and report their finding to the Council committee and to the Council, and the contract then be awarded to the company having the best and most durable pavement. THE New York Post at last confesses the "painful truth" that it doubts "if a single in-

dependent voter in this State, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the administration on the subject of civil-service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded, on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners." The Post does not condescend to explain why the President's promises are to be believed or his professions accepted in regard to other matters, since he has proved false in one case; but nevertheless it will support him for a second term. On a former occasion this remarkable paper eliminated personal chastity from among the essential characteristics of a public official, and apparently it now wishes to be understood as having struck honesty and veracity from the list. The ability of the faithful mugwump to adapt himself to circumstances has seldom been excelled.

THE Philadelphia North American, which paper announced that Wharton Barker was in favor of the nomination of Judge Gresham for President, is compelled, of course, to retract the ridiculous statement. But, in doing so, it says, respecting Mr. Barker's remark that "Indiana declines to put him in nomination," that it is "an unfair imputation, for, had it not been for the friendship to Senator of Judge Gresbam himself, the delegates from that State would have disputed with Illinois the honor of presenting Gresham's name." The Journal reprints this as a sample piece of the "goose food" fed to people through certain newspapers. It will be news to everybody in Indiana; and it suggests again the inquiry what possible good can these impertinent and ridiculous outsiders expect to accomplish 1 attempting to show a division between the Republicans of this State! In whose interest is it made? Certainly it is not in the interest of Judge Gresham.

THE House of Representatives vesterday passed the bill making General Sheridan General of the Army. It was signed by the President, and the commission sent to the gallant but prostrated here of Winchester by 3 in the afternoon. The General formally accepted it, signing his name in a perfectly legipromise it? What would be the effect upon I ble manner, and before 4 o'clock his first or-

der in his new rank had been issued. The whole matter was a fitting act, well and grace fully done-one that causes the heart of that the convention should pass over such a every loyal citizen to beat faster and warmer man and make another nomination with the with the thrill of both gratitude and pride. suggestion of the votes of this State being May God spare the General's life to enjoy his new and deserved honor.

reference to Indiana, where can a man be On Sunday afternoon, at the Second Presbyfound more satisfactory to Republicans everyterian Church, a union meeting will be held where than Benjamin Harrison? What flaw of persons interested in the proposed normal class work of the newly-formed Sunday-school ity? Where is he weak? Who is stronger? There Association. The plans for this work are or may be older soldiers, but where better ones? Who can impeach his Republicanism? What a comprehensive and practical scale, and if they are properly seconded and carried out doubt is there as to his opinions and standing will result in great and permanent good. It on any or all of the important issues of the is hoped that the meeting will be largely time? Who has been a more eloquent or efattended, and to that end, pastors and superfective advocate of them? Measure General intendents are urged to see that their schools Harrison by any man named, no matter who, are well and fully represented. and where does he fall below the stature of re-

GENERAL SHERMAN is eminently correct respecting the observance of Decoration day. What do ex-soldiers of the Union think of a Decoration day performance, organized for a ways in the fore-front of every contest, devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been identified since its organization, man like Grover Cleveland to angle for votes, as he did for fish the year before, while Gen. prominent and zealous in all its campaigns, wise and trusted in its councils, serving with William T. Sherman was not even invited honorable distinction in the military and civil and could not be given a ticket? The service of the government, his great abilities, long and distinguished public life, and the force Union soldiers of the country are mighty of his high character and unblemished replikely to make themselves heard in November next over the outrages to which they have been subjected.

HERE is a gentle, mild-mannered paragraph

from the Louisville Times: "With sword in one hand and torch in the other, Phil Sheridan swept through the smiling Valley of Virginia and boasted that he had converted it into such a desert that a crow crossing it must carry his rations with him. Now he is going down into another valley, but let us hope he may not have occasion to regret that he didn't carry a supply of water

We commend this to the timid souls who are thrown into an ague by the "bloody shirt."

THE once down-trodden and oppressed sex seems to have picked itself up, and to be developing a remarkable, not to say an alarming, ability to take care of itself. Half a dozen of the frail, feeble sisters swung the Prohibition convention into the suffrage ranks without any trouble on Thursday, and one woman, with her little pistol, has shown how to stampede a Chicago court. Verily, the "cause" is moving on.

Ex-Gov. ALEX. R. SHEPHERD, of Washington City, is paying Indianapolis a brief visit. Few men in the country have become better known for what they have accomplished than Governor Shepherd. His has not been the renown or reputation gained as a soldier, or by the chance of political favor, but comes by the merit of great ability, unequaled energy and courage in the management of great interests committed to his care. When appointed Governor of the District of Columbia he found the city of Washington a straggling collection of public buildings-very few even fairly good business houses, and few good residences. The streets were ungraded and unpaved, almost impassable by reason of mud in wet weather, and unbearable by reason of dust in dry. It was a city avoided by all who were not compelled to stay in it. To-day, by reason of his will power, personal efforts, skillful management, energy, integrity and persistance, it is by all odds the handsomest city in the country; is the cleanest, has the best streets, finest parks, handsomest private residences and business houses of any city in the country. It is the best paved, best policed, and best managed; all the result of Governor Shepherd's wisdom and forethought. For a time some of the fogies and those who could not see beyond the day, hated and abused him. Now he is the most popular man in Washington. What a blessing it would be to Indianapolis if some like public-spirited citizen would take hold of matters in this city with the same energy and capacity that Governor Shepherd displayed in Washington, and do even the half for it that he did for Washington.

THE Memorial day edition of the New York Mail and Express was a credit to its new proprietor, and shows that his piety does not forbid an interest in veterans of a bloody war. The text selected by the Colonel as appropriate to the occasion is as follows: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne. even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in His throne."

THE female members of the Prohibition party can't vote, but it will answer every purpose if they will contribute liberally to the campaign fund. With all the giving on Thursday. however, it is to be noted that no sister was self-denying and enthusiastic enough to contribute her jewelry to the cause.

MRS. MECKIE RAWSON shot her husband's lawver in order to vindicate her character. Chicago papers will now hasten to remark discreetly, and with one voice, that Mrs. Rawson is the lovliest and most immaculate of her sex.

It may as well be understood first as last that no Democrat who has hopes of heaven will cept the vice-presidential nomination. far as known Mr. Thurman is the only one thus removed from the list of candidates.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

WHISKY is expensive. It costs a man dollars and sense. - Yonkers Statesman. THERE will be an office-holder here and there in the Democratic convention.—St. Louis Post-

Ir is just like the Prohibition party to be wrangling over the suffrage of women who haven't any. -Milwaukee Sentinel.

The woman suffrage question is a thorn in the side of the Prohibition party. The third party, however, employs all the women it can get hold of to do its political sweeping.—Detroit Tribune. If the Democratic politicians think that they will make free trade acceptable to Ohio farmers by putting Thurman on their ticket for Vicepresident they are egregiously mistaken. Every speep in Ohio would laugh at such a tick-et as Cleveland and Thurman with free wool for platform. - Chicago Journal.

THE third-party Prohibs raised quite a little dust at Indianapolis yesterday. They expect to muster enough strength to elect Mr. Cleveland again, in which event they would rejoice with exceeding great joy. The success of their own candidate, of course, is merely a secondary conaideration. - Nebraska State Journal.

THE statement of the Detroit Free Press that of the men who struck on the "Q" road seven have committed suicide from despondency, and many who had homes partly paid for bave lost them, illustrates the tragical aspects of such a movement, and indicates the measure of respon-sibility which rests upon agitators who occasion it -Boston Journal.

THE great glory of James G. Blaine is that he refuses to be the candidate of the Republican party for the second time, so that the prospects of the party and the cause it represents may not be impaired through any revival of the perwhich led to its defeat with Mr. Blaine as its candidate four years ago. - New York Sun.

Slightly Mixed. Chicago Times. 'Rah for tariff reduction and Gresham .-- Chi-

cago Tribune. 'Ran for high protective tariff and Gresham. Inter Ocean. 'Rah for discreet silence on the tariff question. 'Rah for Greeham and discreet silence.-Inter

NAMES

Who and What Shall the Candidate of the Chicago Convention Be?

Interesting Statement of the Conditions in Indiana-Harrison Favorably Considered in All Directions as the Best Man.

WHAT INDIANA WANTS. General Harrison's Candidacy and Strengt -Reasons for Indiana's Choice.

A Press reporter met last night, at the Conti-nental Hotel, Hon. Robert S. Taylor, an Indiana Republican of prominence, well known in this city, and had an extended conversation with him on the political situation in the Hoosier State. To an inquiry as to the general political outlook, he said in substance:

"The Republicans are preparing for an earnest, aggressive working campaign. The party is harmonious, united and well organized. The campaign will be an educational one in the best campaign will be an educational one in the best sense. Tariff and temperance will be the chief topics of discussion, and protection will be the watchword in both. I confidently expect gains to the Republican party from the discussion."

"Does not the prominent mention of two Indianians—General Harrison and Judge Gresham—as candidates for the presidency create a somewhat delicate situation in the State?"

"I can hardly say it does. It is true that Judge Gresham retains his legal domicile in In-diana, and is so spoken of as an Indiana man, but for four years past he has been, practically, a resident of Chicago, where his judicial duties require most of his time. The city of Chicago and the State of Illinois have brought him forward as a candidate; Indiana presents General Harrison unanimously. Judge Gresham has many warm friends in Indiana, but they recog-nize the fact that General Harrison is the choice of the great mass of the Republicans of the State, and they have made no contest over the

"What do I think of their respective chances of carrying the State? Why, I think General Harrison's much the better. We shall enter upon the campaign with a high expectation of carrying the State for the nominee whoever he may be. We are fighters from the word go. If you will pay us a visit about the middle of next October we will give you a new conception of plained. Instead of calling them "fool" friends red-hotness. But there are good reasons why would not "pseudo friends" be more correct. General Harrison will carry the State more surely and by a larger majority than any other man living. And it will not take long to tell

"General Harrison has taken an active part in every campaign since the war. He is a stump speaker of the first order—combining in rare de-gree logic, humor and pathos. His speeches make him friends always and everywhere. When Senator Morton died General Harrison was recognized at once as the leader of the party. In 1880 he was elected Senator with scarcely a suggestion of opposition.

"But the circumstances that have brought him nearest to the hearts of Indiana Republicans are those connected with the campaign 1886, the last we have had. In 1884 Cleveland carried the State by about 7,000. The Legislature then chosen redistricted the State in a sty of the art that ought to redeem the reputatio of old Governor Gerry and give a new name to the process. The legislative districts were laid out so as to provide for a Democratic majority of forty-six on joint ballot upon the last pre-ceding vote. The congressional districts were laid out with the view to the election of eleven Congressmen out of thirteen. Nothing cou be more discouraging than the outlook presented at the opening of the campaign of 1886 General Harrison's successor in the United States Senate was to be chosen by the Legislature then to be elected. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State, a man of great resources and activity, was an avowed candidate on the Democratic side. But great things were depending t was possible that the control of the United States Senate would depend on the election in Indiana. The senatorial succession was the overshadowing issue. It was General Harrison's fight. He was himself the most conspicuous figure in the field-ubiquitous, undaunted untiring. It was the most creditable campaign ever made in Indiana. It was without money without outside help, without the stimulus of presidential or even gubernatorial contest. It was a clean, fair, square, honest, high-up battle, and the Republicans of Indiana were never prouder in their lives than when they came out of it with the whole State ticket elected by an average majority of about 4,000, eleven Congressmen out of thirteen, and, as they at first thought, a majority in the Legislature. It turned out finally that the Democrats were able to elect a Senator, but by a majority of two only instead of forty-six, as they had counted on.
"The aggregate Republican majority on mem-

bers of the lower house was nearly 10,000. That was the measure of General Harrison's victory. But the gerrymandering had been so effectually done that this was unavailing to secure a majority on joint ballot.
"The heat of that campaign lingers yet in the ir of Indiana. General Harrison ought to be

sitting in the Senate of the United States today, backed by the 10,000 majority which he re-ceived at the polls. The disfranchised Republicans of Indiana want a chance to vote for him again, and this time so that their votes will have to be counted. Revenge is sweet always; but when it assumes the form of a political duty it is nectar itself. Governor Gray was the architect of the gerrymander. He devised it in order to send himself to the Senate. But the election of a Republican Lieutenant-governor made that publican glad that be was born to see the day. "Judge Gresham holds no such relations with the Rupublicans of Indiana. They like him, and are proud of his distinguished public career. They would delight to do him honor. But they want to fight this present battle under the old leader. This implies no want of regard for Judge Gresham. His position on the beach has kept him out of politics. But a small portion of the Republicans of the State ever saw him. As a member of President Arthur's Cabinet he attracted the attention and won the cordial good will of Republicans everywhere. But he has never held any such relations towards the Republicans in Indiana as General Harrison, and does not to-day.

"These circumstances explain why it is that Indiana is unanimously for Harrison in preference to Gresham, as declared by her State convention, and every district convention except one, and that elected delegates of the same mind. I have found many Republicans in the in Indiana for the past few years, and who were not in situation to appreciate the present state of affairs. But it appears to me that anyone who will consider these circumstances will see good reason why things should be just as they

"The great body of the Republicans of Indiana will be grievously disappointed if Harrison should be rejected and Gresham nominated. They can see no reason why it should be done. General Harrison's fitness for the office, his high character, his devotion to Republican principles and his ability to carry the full Republican vote everywhere are not to be questioned. His rejection in favor of Judge Gresham will seem like a slap in the face of the man who is seem like a slap in the face of the man who is

nearer to them just now than anyone else.

'Notwithstanding this. Judge Gresham would undoubtedly receive the hearty support of the party in Indiana. I am not willing to believe that a single Republican would go to the polls and not vote for him. But there is a sort of fiery zeal with which men compass land and sea to make a proseivte and hunt voters from every corner of the precinct on election day, as a dog hunts game in the thicket, which comes only from a sense of political duty joined to personal affection for the man. And in a State as close as Indiana this latter element of the canvass is too important to be ignored. It is possi-ble—too possible to be overlooked, that it might be decisive of the whole vast issue. Gen. Harrison's name at the head of the ticket will impart that quality to the canvass in Indiana; Judge Gresham's will not.

"To my mind the considerations that ought to affect our choice of a presidential candidate are not those which we like best to recognize. They are scarcely personal at all; almost mathematical. Cieveland wants 201 votes to be elected. The 153 cast by the South can be counted for him now as well as any time. I think the chances are greatly against us in New York.
The vote of that State would give him 36 more,
making 189. Eleven more would elect him. Indiana casts 15. We can give him the South and
New York and beat him with the States that
voted for Blaine, with Indiana and either Connecticut or New Jersey added. And I believe
that it is by this plank that we must cross Jordan if we see the promised land this tein. dan if we see the promised land this trip. If it should be the judgment of the convention that it is of prime importance to take every security possible for victory in Indiana, it is certainly the part of wisdom to take the man whom In-Indiana Republicans declare with one voice to be their choice."

The Real Meaning of the Chicago Tribuue. Omaha Bee.

The following suggestions come from a leading Republican of this city, a man whose opinions have weight because they are always unprejudiced and well considered, and, taken in this connection, are of special interest:

"Is not the Chicago Tribune's Greenam boom a

covert attack on the Republican party, made in the interest of free trade, and to aid in the re-election of Mr. Cleveland? There are reasons for believing that it is, and that for this purposs Judge Gresham is, unwittingly, being used by the Tribune as a disorganizing factor in the Re

publican ranks.
"The Chicago Times, in its political jealousy of the Tribune, its co-worker for the ascendency of Democratic free-trade principles, attacks most forcibly "Gresham's fool friends" in Chicago for their management of his campaign. Its criticism would be sound if it could safely be assumed that these "fool friends" are really in earnest in booming Gresham, but, unfortunately, there are strong reasons for believing that they are insincere, and that these free-trade organs are using Judge Gresham to further the interests of Mr. Cleveland and his Southern free-trade backers—the solid South.

"Conspicuous among the reasons, which prompt this suggestion, is the fact that the Chicago Tribune is the leading and most influential free-trade journal in the West; that it has strongly and repeatedly commended Mr. Cleveland's tariff message; that it has labored with persistent zeal (and it is feared with some success) to convince its agricultural readers that the Republicans are wrong and the Democrate right on this great economic question, and that the true interests of the farmer lie with the Democratic party on the tariff question.

"The manner of campaign, as waged by the Tribune, while estensibly for Judge Gresham has in reality tended more strongly to discouraging the Republican party, than for the success of Mr. Gresham. As evidence of this attempted disorganization the Tribune ba made unfair, and in some instances, virulent at tacks on the leading Republicans who have been brought out by zealous friends as available and worthy of the receipt of the Chicago nomine tion, it has, with dogged persistence, claimed thavowed friends of such candidates, in the lis of delegates, as "solid for Greaham," when i must have either known they were not for him or it has no knowledge whatever on the subject. Its unfair policy all the way through has, seem ingly, been to get these distinguished men and their personal adherents "by the ears," and to cause doubt, suspicion, distrust and, finally,

complete disorganization of the party.
"The fact that the leading Democratic papers are giving all the aid to this Gresham boom they consistently can, and that leaders like Mr. Voorhees are published as commending him as a can-didate, would seem to indicate a unity of pur pose between these free-trade advocates of Judge Gresham and the Democratic press and leader to disrupt the Republican party and make cer tain the re-election of Mr. Cieveland. On n other hypothesis can the Chicago management

Wharton Barker for Harrison. Philadelphia North American.

Wharton Barker was delighted when he read Mr. Blaine's Paris letter in yesterday morning's papers. "Why, it's splendid," said Mr. Barker, referring to the letter. "It couldn't have been better. Every line of it is square to the point, and it covers the ground entirely. There's no room for a double interpretation, and no one can now talk of Blaine being in the fight." Mr. Barker was then asked about Judge

Gresham's chances. "The statement that I favor Judge Gresham's nomination," said he, "is erroneous. I am opposed to him for two reasons: First, that he is not known to be a protectionist; and, second. that Indiana declines to put bim in nomination. I did not suppose that any person who knows me at all was unaware that ac between General Harrison and Judge Gresham I consider the former ten-fold the stronger candidate at this time. While I have opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine, especially after he had so distinctly and candidly announced his withdrawal from the field. I believe him to represent qualities which are demanded in the present crisis. He is unqualifiedly an American, and that is what is now needed in the presidential chair, unless our country is to become a dependency of Europe. Senator Sherman would make an admirable President. If he had developed strength in the doubtful States, I think he might have been nominated. He is in every way a fit candidate, and he would be a President who would represent the country in the eyes of the world with statesmanlike ability. Looking to the States further west, General Harrison is the strongest and most desirable man offered. He is personleader, the one man who a sure to carry Indiana, as strong in New Jersey. New York and Connecticut as any who can be named, and

therefore the man to select "It is true that I have written a letter to Judge Gresham, asking him to e his position on the tariff by stating the duties he would ar iron, steel, steel, typical and a fair favor on iron ore, pig-i rails and wool, these be. test where a man stands on the great question. but I have not yet heard from him. He may yet reply. I wrote him because mutual friend said I did him a wrong in classing him amon free-traders, or as being what the New York Times asserts be is, the embodiment of 'the tariff-reform tendencies of the Northwest' In the absence of any public record on the subject, and with abundant evidence that the free-trade factions are his most energetic supporters, nothing but a distinct declaration what he would propose to do for typical American industries amounts to anything. This is a case where protectionists do not propose to go it blind, while the free-traders know their men.

Indiana's Candidate a Necessity.

Richmond Palladium. Availability must be looked for in a candidate who can secure doubtful or disputed territory in addition to what are regarded as reliably Republican States. There will probably be no candidate before the convention who could not impracticable. He is now in training for the vice-presidency. And to beat Cleveland and Gray both with Harrison would even things up in a way that would make every Indiana Remust be able to secure at least nineteen votes from the States of New York, Indiana New Jersey and Connecticut. Who can certainly do this will be the real question before the convention, and upon its correct determination will depend the success of the party at the coming election. New York is the most important of these States. It would, if Republican, decide the contest. But New York presents no candidate who can vote, nor is it sure that outside candidate would get it. Success must be looked for elsewhere. New Jersey and Connecticut can both be secured, but alone they are not enough. Indiana must also be carried to make victory assured. This, then, narrows the whole question to who can most certainly carry In-

This can only be answered by Indiana Republicans themselves. No outside opinion can be of value as against the judgment of the men who are to do the fighting and the voting to give the State to the Republican candidate. It must East who have not followed the course of events | be a man for whom the Indiana Republicans have more than mere respect; it must be a man in whom they have entire confidence; it must be a man whom they personally know, under whose lead they have been accustomed to rally and for whom they can work not only in harmony, but with the greatest enthusiasm. It must, in short, be the man whom they have named, almost with one voice, as their candidate. It will not do to say there are other men equally worthy and competent. All this may be granted. It is undoubtedly true. But there is no other man in the Republican ranks who can receive as many votes in Indiana for President as Benjamin Harrison. He can certainly carry the State; there is no certainty that any other can. With the absolute necessity of securing the vote of Indiana there comes the absolute necessity of nominating Harrison to avoid the danger of de feat. Believing, then, that the national Repub lican convention will be composed of men of sound judgment and sound Republicanism, who will regard the success of their party as their highest purpose, and availability as the first requisite in their candidate, we cannot for a moment doubt that Indiana's candidate will be named by them as the candidate of the whole

Who and What Shall the Candidate Be? Philadelphia Press.

Of course it goes without saying that he must be an earnest, positive Republican of good record and with character, personality and qual-ifications that would make him a worthy President. But something more is needed. This is a peculiar battle to be fought on special and well-defined grounds, and the candidate must fit the conditions. What are the more im-

1. He must be a pronounced protectionist He must be in full, known and hearty sympathy with his party on this question. This is to be the central and decisive issue of the contest. and the first essential of a strong, consistent. confident fight is that the candidate shall embody and typify the principle of protection. If he should not, it would start the canvass in a

farce and end it in a political tragedy.

2. He must be especially strong and acceptable either in New York, on the one hand, or in Indiana and New Jersey or Conneticut on the other. We can win with New York and without the others. We can win with the others and without New York. We must fit the ticket to the first plan of campaign or to the second. If we can make one which unites the elements of strength for all the doubtful States so much the better, but that it should mean victory either in New York or in Indiana is vital. How shall we ascertain? By asking the representatives who speak for the States, and forming our own bon-

ast judgment.

3. In considering New York and Indiana we must not forget the Pacific States. They are just as essential. We generally count them in the sure column, and propably with mest of the